



Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Surveillance Report

Quarter 1: January–March, 2022

NOTE: The purpose of this report is to summarize general communicable disease data and trends. Users should be aware of analysis methods and data notes outlined at the end of this report to correctly interpret data. Only select conditions and case classifications are included in this report, with priority given to conditions with higher case counts and/or public health impact.

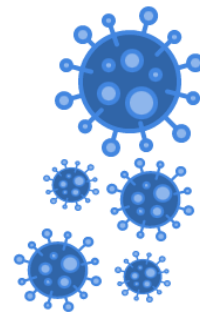
Summary

- During Quarter 1 (January–March, 2022), **Campylobacteriosis** and **Giardiasis** were the most common non-STD notifiable conditions reported.
- This quarter's Communicable Disease Spotlight provides an update on gastrointestinal illness outbreaks reported to Clark County Public Health and can be found on page 2.

Condition	Previous Quarter	This Quarter	YTD through March 2021	YTD through March 2022	YTD % Change
Campylobacteriosis	31	21	21	21	0%
Chlamydia	412	444	468	444	-5%
Coccidioidomycosis	4	3	1	3	200%
Cryptococcus gatti	0	1	0	1	N/A*
Cryptosporidiosis	1	1	1	1	0%
Giardiasis	13	11	2	11	450%
Gonorrhea	147	149	194	149	-23%
Herpes simplex	10	13	14	13	-7%
Legionellosis	3	4	0	4	N/A*
Listeriosis	1	0	0	0	N/A*
Rabies, suspect exposure	1	1	1	1	0%
Salmonellosis	10	5	6	5	-17%
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	7	5	4	5	25%
Shigellosis	4	1	3	1	-67%
Syphilis	41	51	43	51	19%
Tetanus	1	0	0	0	N/A*
Tick-borne disease	1	1	0	1	N/A*
Yersiniosis	0	0	1	0	-100%

*note: percent change is undefined when the starting quantity is zero

SPOTLIGHT ON Gastrointestinal Illness Outbreaks



The Communicable Disease Spotlight is a rotating feature which takes a closer look at public health topics of interest based on seasonality, media coverage, or impact on our community.

What is Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness?

- GI illnesses are a broad group of diseases involving vomiting and/or diarrhea. Most often spread in congregate settings, GI illnesses can be caused by norovirus (also referred to as stomach “flu” or “bug”), a very common and highly contagious virus.

What are Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness Outbreaks?

As defined by the Washington Dept. of Health:

- In long-term care facilities- 2 or more cases of vomiting/diarrhea within a 24h period among residents/ staff.
- In schools/childcare- 2 or more individuals absent with vomiting/diarrhea from the same classroom within a 24h period OR $\geq 10\%$ of total staff/student population absent due to similar symptoms of vomiting/diarrhea.

During Quarter 1, CCPH investigated:

4

outbreaks in long-term care and schools/childcare involving

71

cases



Preventing GI Illness

Wash hands thoroughly

after using the bathroom, changing diapers, before eating and preparing food



Promptly clean and disinfect

toilets, sinks, and other areas that may be contaminated

Stay home when ill

with vomiting/diarrhea and for 24h after symptoms stop





Data Notes

- Cases included in this document were reported to Clark County Public Health (CCPH) and meet the following criteria:
 - ⇒ Resident of Clark County, WA at the time of report.
 - ⇒ Assigned a Washington State Department of Health case classification of confirmed, probable, or suspect.
- Conditions included herein may be reportable by law under Washington Administration Code chapter 246-101, or were obtained through voluntary submission.
- Data are provisional and subject to change.
- This report is prepared following the end of the calendar month; changes caused by delayed case reports, case deduplication, or erroneous data entries will be reflected in later reports.
- General communicable disease cases (confirmed, suspect, and probable) are counted based on notification date.
- STDs cases are counted by derived diagnosis date.
- Counts may not coincide with data in Washington State Department of Health reports due to reporting delays and minor variations in analysis.
- Select case classifications are excluded for Measles, Rubella, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Lyme Disease, and Mumps.
- Conditions with zero case counts at all presented data points are excluded from this report.
- Local-level Hepatitis B and C data is currently under review. For more information about Hepatitis in Washington state, visit the Washington State Department of Health Chronic Hepatitis Surveillance Page:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/ChronicHepatitisSurveillance>



Communicable Disease Resources

- **Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Webpage:**
 - ⇒ Data and reports: <https://clark.wa.gov/public-health/health-topic-data>
 - ⇒ Resources for healthcare providers: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/resources-healthcare-providers>
- **Washington State Department of Health Communicable Disease Resources:**
 - ⇒ List of notifiable conditions: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/NotifiableConditions/ListofNotifiableConditions>
 - ⇒ Communicable disease surveillance data: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/CommunicableDiseaseSurveillanceData>



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